Synthesis of mixed polyesters ... S/191/63/000/002/005/019
B101/B186

transparent, and amorphous. The individual polyesters are insoluble in methylene chloride, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro ethane, benzene, and acetone. The mixed polyesters are soluble in these and other organic solvents. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language reference is: J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sec., 63, no. 1, 176-178, A9 (1960).

Card 2/2

ANTONOV, S.N.; FAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B.; ANDRIANOVA, N.V.

Electric properties of a polyethyleneterephtalate film. Plast.massy no.12:51-52 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ANDRIANOVA, N.V.; REYTLINGER, S.A.; SHCHERBINA, N.G.; YASMINOVA, L.I.

Joining of polyethyleneterephthalate films. Plas' .massy no.1:73 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 27788-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5004309 S/0191/65/000/002/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Levantovskaya, I. I.; Kovarskaya, B. M.; Novoselova, I. A.; Berlin, A. A.; Bass, S. I.; Klapovskaya, O. A.; Gracheva, B. S.; Andrianova, N. V.

TITLE: Stabilization of polyethylene terephthalate

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: polymer stabilization, polyethylene terephthalate, polymer heat stability, polymer film, dielectric property, film strength, activated anthracene, polyester

ABSTRACT: The thermal stability of polyethylene terephthalate was determined in the presence and absence of thermally activated anthracene to study the effect of this stabilizer on the mechanical and dielectric properties of polyethylene terephthalate films. The thermal decomposition of polyester crumb, indicated by the increase in gas pressure, was determined at 260C and was found to increase with initial oxygen pressure in the absence of stabilizer. Thermally activated anthracene was prepared by heating in an inert atmosphere to 450C for 1 hour. In 0.1% concentration, the stabilizer markedly decreased the initial decomposition rate; 1% additions were more effective than non-activated anthracene and decreased the

Card 1/2

L 27788-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004309

gas generation at 260C and 450 mm Hg oxygen pressure to about one fourth of the values measured with non-stabilized polymer. A similar but lesser effect was observed at 260C in a helium atmosphere. Films prepared with 0.1% activated anthracene showed improved tensile strength, both longitudinal and crosswise, an increase in specific electrical resistance and a slight decrease in dielectric loss angle. In 0.1% concentration the additive also had a significant effect on aging of films at 150C for up to 30 days. After this period, stabilized films exhibited good tensile strength, whereas the strength of non-stabilized films was reduced to a fraction of the initial value. The improved inhibitor activity of thermally treated anthracene can be related to the formation of paramagnetic particles and the polarization of molecules, as indicated by published studies. Activated anthracene is recommended as an additive for producing oriented films of polyethylene terephthalate. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 07272-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4009841 S/0191/64/000/001/0073/0073

AUTHORS: Andrianova, N.V.; Reytlinger, S.A.; Shcherbina, N.G.; Yasminova, L.I.

TITLE: Cementing polyethylene terephthalate film

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 73

32
29
B

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene terephthalate, film, cementing welding cementing techniques, polyester resin cement, polyethylene terephthalate film, TF-60 polyester resin cement, TF-60

ABSTRACT: The literature on welding and cementing polyethylene terephthalate film is discussed. The following cementing technique is proposed using ethylene glycol polyesters of terephthalic or sebacic acids as the adhesive. A methylene chloride solution of polyester TF-60 is brushed on the film to be cemented. For a film 12 microns thick the desired seam width is 5-10 mm.; for 25 micron film, 10-15; and for 50 micron film, 15-20. The layer of resin between the film should be 8-10 microns thick. The film is air dried for 3-5 minutes to remove the solvent; the coated film is

Card 1/2

L 27272-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009841

laid and rolled with rollers heated to 150-170C at a rate of 1 m./min. at 1-1.5 kgs/cm^2 pressure. Instead of applying a resin solution, tapes of TF-60 resin on various backings may be inserted between the film and rolled as before. Orig. art. has: 1 table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

L 08910-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP

ACC NR: AT6023069 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Grachova, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tensile testing of orientated polyethyleneterephthalic film

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: tensile stress, elongation, polyethylene, POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE

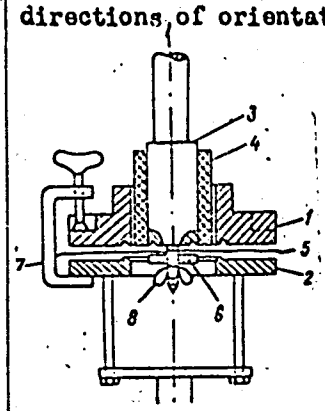
ABSTRACT: A new "diaphragm" method of determining the tensile strength of an oriented polyethyleneterephthalic (PETF) film is proposed to offset the drawbacks of the conventional technique. The material tested was a PETF film oriented in two directions. The schematic drawing of the test apparatus is shown in Figure 1. The diagram used to calculate forces and elongation is given in Figure 2. The results obtained by this method are characteristic of the average strength value of the entire piece of film or of the lot. The tensile strength specimens ranged between 1580±20% for specimens cut by a razor blade, and 1900±7.5% kg/cm^2 for the proposed specimens. The method proposed does not eliminate the effect of the "primary structures" of the original films on the "secondary structures." However, it minimizes the effect of the factors involved in cutting the specimens and reduces the structural distortion of the film. In the opinion of the authors, the conventional method of testing strip specimens must

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.674'524'42-416.01 : 539.412

L 00910-67

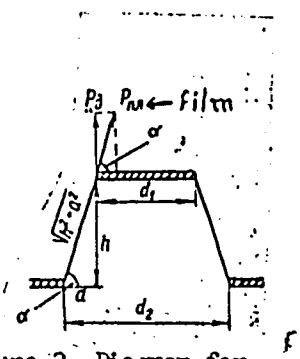
ACC NR: AP6023069

be retained in order to have a more accurate evaluation of strength in different directions of orientation. Orig. art. has: 2 fig., 3 formulas, and 1 table.



1 and 2 - jaws; 3 - upper internal clamp; 4 - guide cylinder; 5 - specimen; 6 - lower internal clamp; 7 - hand clamp (two); 8 - butterfly nut

Figure 1. Schematic drawing of tensile test apparatus



$P_{пл}$ - force arising from stretching of film; P_a - tensile load; d_1 - diameter of internal clamp, cm; h - opening between clamps at time specimen fails, cm; a - width of work section of specimen

Figure 2. Diagram for calculation of forces and elongation of the film investigated

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 47006-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6027281 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Gracheva, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimum conditions for simultaneous biaxial orientation of polyethylene terephthalate film

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966-39-42

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene terephthalate, elongation, polymer physical property

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper, the authors showed that the elongation stress σ and elongation work A_{el} can be used as criteria for the degree of orientation of polyethylene terephthalate (PETP) films. The object of the present paper was to correlate σ and A_{el} with the physicomechanical properties σ_μ (tensile strength), σ_s (shrinkage stress), E (modulus of elasticity) and ϵ_s (free shrinkage) under corresponding elongation conditions (temperature t, elongation rate v and degree of elongation K). Values of t, v and K were chosen at which the samples of PETP had high physicomechanical properties, and the orientation parameters were calculated from them. The calculated values of A_{el}, obtained from the formula

$$A_{el} = 4[B + C_1(\log v) \exp(\frac{B_1}{T_1})] (\frac{K}{1.2})^n$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.674'524'420-416

L 47006-66
ACC NR: AP6027281

agreed with the experimental ones over wide limits. It is shown that the elongation conditions under which orientation and relaxation take place preferentially can be determined. The greater σ, the higher the orientation, and the better the physicomechanical properties. It is concluded that the optimum degree of simultaneous biaxial orientation of PETP can be obtained over a wide range of the interrelated technological parameters t, v, K, σ, A_{el}, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

L 08797-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6030850 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0036/0039

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Gracheva, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Assessment of the quality of films made of stereospecific polyethylene terephthalate

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 36-39

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, synthetic material, polymer, polyethylene terephthalate, synthetic fiber, plastic strength

ABSTRACT: The correlation between the degree of stereospecificity of polyethylene terephthalate films and modulus of elasticity, compression stress, and free thermal shrinkage was studied in the 70-128°C range. The stretching rate was 200-19,000% per minute, the degree of film stretch was from 1.5 up to the threshold value. The dependence of elasticity modulus, compression stress, and free thermal shrinkage on each of the three variables are graphed. It was found that all of these dependences reflect structural changes in the film material and are functions of temperature, rate of film stretch, and the degree of stretch. It was found that elasticity modulus and compression stress increase with increased stereospecificity of the polyethylene terephthalate film. The free thermal shrinkage of such films was found to decrease with increased

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.674'524'420=416:678.027.42]:65.018

L 08797-67

ACC NR: AP6030850 O

stereospecificity of the film's material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 nst

ALSHINBAYEV, M.R.; AMELIN, V.P.; ANDRIANOVA, O.V.; GASIYEV, Zh.; DEGRAF, G.A.; INKARBEKOV, A.B.; KOLOMYTSEV, I.V.; KOLTUSHKIN, I.S.; MALAKHOV, V.P.; MONASTYRSKIY, A.O.; REZNIKOV, B.N.; SAKHAROV, I.V.; SENNIK, V.K.; SOSNIN, V.A.; SURKO, V.I.; SURKOV, Ye.P.; SYRLYBAYEV, S.N.; USIKOV, N.V.; UCHAYEV, A.F.; SHESTOPALOV, Ye.V.; SHERMAN, R., red.; GOROKHOV, L., tekhn. red.

[Study manual for a machinery operator] Uchebnik-spravochnik mekhanizatora. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1963. 326 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Fakul'tet mekhanizatsii. 2. Sotrudniki fakul'teta mekhanizatsii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for all ecxept Sherman, Gorokhov). (Agricultural machinery)

GRIGOR'YAN, D.G.; ZYKOV, Yu.V.; MAKOVEYEVA, G.M.; ANDRIANOVA, S.V.

Effect of lyophilization on the polymerism and immunological properties of desoxytibonucleoproteins. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.11:51-54 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR, N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(NUCLEOPROTEINS)
(FREEZE-DRYING)

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes 21 Sep 52

"Synthesis of Carboxylic Acids Tagged With C^{14} in the Carboxyl Group," T. I. Andrianova, Ye. A. Andreyev

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 3, pp 533-536

Alkyl halides were reacted with Mg, then carboxylic acids synthesized by reacting the alkylmagnesium halides with active carbon dioxide ($C^{14}O_2$). The procedure for the concn of the active carboxylic acids is described in detail. Presented by Acad P. A. Rebinder 28 Jul 52

24773

(CA 47 no. 22: 12229 '53)

"The Preparation of Esters of Carboxylic Acids Tagged With C^{14}," T. I. Andrianova and Ye. A. Andreyev

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 5, pp 945-947

State that preparation of esters of carboxylic acids (through esterification) was one of the stages of the method authors selected for synthesizing hydrocarbons tagged with C^{14}. The possibility of obtaining an ester with a 2/3 yield by using an equimolecular ratio of acid to the alcohol was established. Still higher yields could be obtained by shifting the equilibrium in favor of the formation of the ester, or by increasing the concentration of one of the initial products in the reaction medium, or by the elimination of water. The esters of carboxylic acids were prepared through the esterification of acids tagged with the isotope C^{14}, by alcohol in the presence of sulfuric acid. The esterification was accomplished at room temperature, over a period of 24-48 hrs. The following esters were prepared (all tagged with C^{14}): ethyl acetate, n-propyl propionate, and ethyl isobutyrate. The esterification of the acids proceeded according to the following scheme: $R_1C^{14}OOH + R_2OH \rightarrow R_1C^{14}OOR_2 + H_2O$. (For the complete utilization of radioactive acids, a surplus of alcohol was used.) Presented by Acad P. A. Rebinder 3 Jun 52.

(CA 47 no. 20:10475 '53)

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

(3)

245T4

ANDRIANOVA, T. I. PA 234T26

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes 21 Oct 52

"Obtaining Alcohols Tagged With C^{14}," T. I. Andrianova, Ye. A. Andreyev

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 6, pp 1105-1108

n-Propyl alc and isobutyl alc tagged with C^{14} were obtained by hydrogenating esters of tagged acids over copper-chromium catalysts at 240-250° and high pressures of 350-500 atm in autoclaves. Two specially made autoclaves capable of operating at 400 and 500 atm respect were used and are described. Presented by Acad P. A. Rebinder 3 Jul 52.

(CA 47 no. 22: 12215 '53

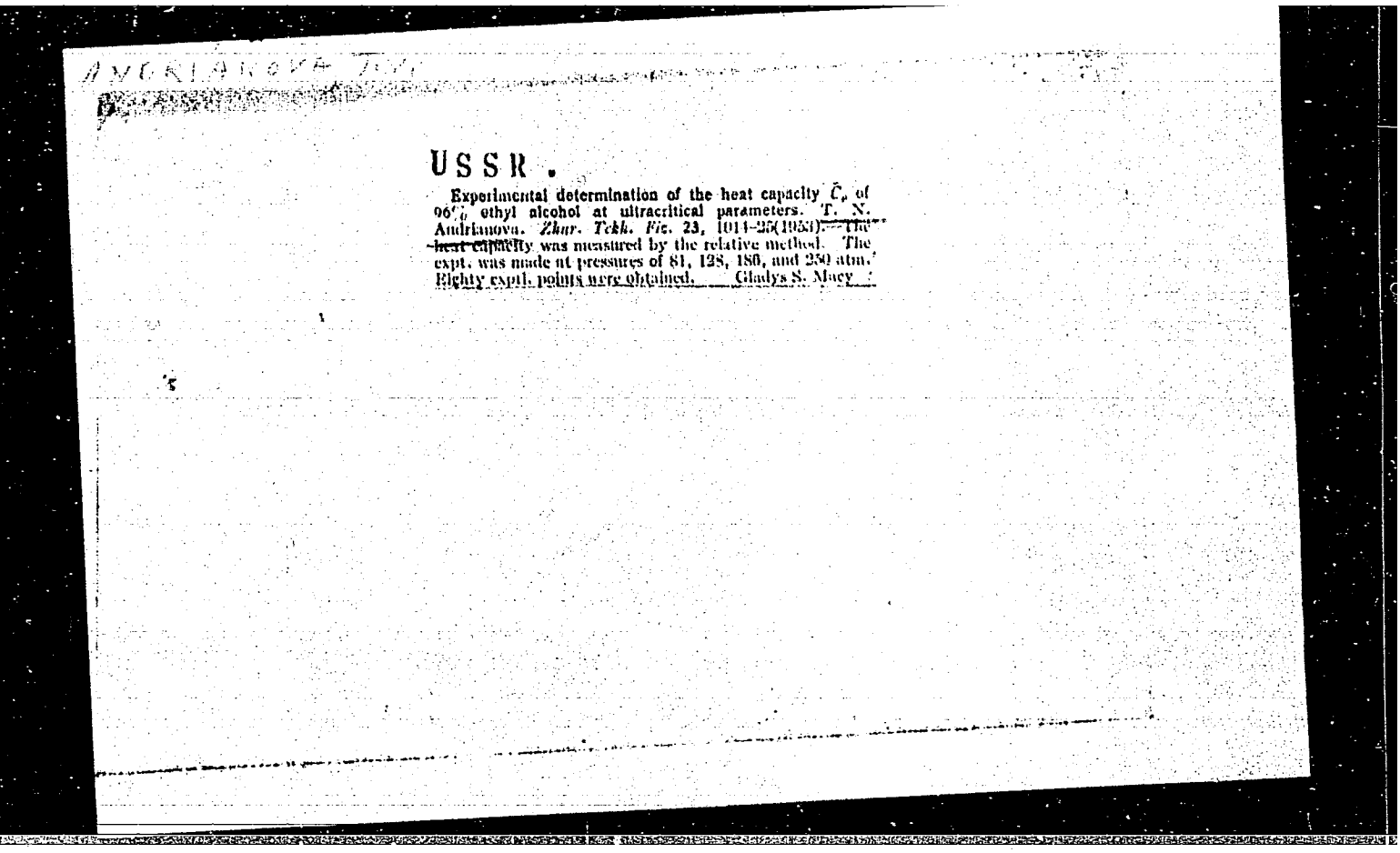
234T26

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

Preparation of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons Tagged With C^{14}, T.I.Andrianova and Ye. A. Andreyev, DAN SSSR, Vol 87, No 1, pp 45-47, Nov 52

$CH_3CHC^{14}H_2$ was prepd by the thermal dehydration of active n-propyl alcohol over an Al_2O_3 catalyst. The propylene thus prepd had a specific activity of 2.63 microcuries per millimole. Tagged isobutylene was prepd from radioactive isobutyl alcohol in a similar manner. The product had a specific activity of 20.4 microcuries per millimole. Presented by Acad P.A.Rebinder, 3 Jun 52.

252T10



ANDRIANOVA, T.N.

USSR.

Experimental determination of the heat capacity C_p of 96% ethyl alcohol at ultracritical parameters. T. N. Andrianova. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 23, 1011–25(1953).—The heat capacity was measured by the relative method. The expt. was made at pressures of 81, 128, 180, and 250 atm. Eighty expt. points were obtained. Gladys S. Macy

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

Oct 53

"Oxidation of Ethylene (I) and Ethylene Oxide (II) on Oxide Catalysts and on Silver," O. M. Todes, T. I. Andrianova, Inst Phys Chem, Acad Sci USSR

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 27, No 10, pp 1485-89

Compared the kinetics of the oxidation of I and II on a Mg-Cr oxide catalyst and Ag. Found that I is oxidized to II over Ag, while both I and II form only carbon dioxide and water over Mg-Cr oxide, i. e. the oxidation of I is complete and proceeds without intermediate formation of II.

272T9

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Combustion Kinetics Jan 53

"The Oxidation of Ethylene and Ethylene Oxide Over Various Catalysts," O.M. Todes and T.I. Andrianova

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 3, 515-518

The rate of oxidation of ethylene and ethylene oxide over Ag and Cr-Mg catalysts was studied. Carbon dioxide formation is a secondary reaction over an Ag catalyst. The ethylene is first oxidized to ethylene oxide which is then oxidized into carbon dioxide and water. Presented by Acad A.N. Frumkin 19 Nov 52.

261T13

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Synthesis of ethyl alcohol labelled with the C^{14} isotope of carbon. T. I. Andrianova, B. A. Andreev, and G. M. Sokolova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 677–8(1953). —The following scheme was used. MeMgI with $C^{14}O_2$ yielded, upon acidification with H_2SO_4, $MeC^{14}O_2H$ (cf. *C.A.* 47, 10475*b*). For better efficiency, a 30% excess of MeMgI was used and the $BaC^{14}O_3$ used as the source of labelled CO_2 was dild. with normal $BaCO_3$. The labelled AcOH was isolated by treatment of the acidic soln. with Ag_2SO_4, evapn. of the Et_2O, addn. of excess H_2SO_4, and steam-distn. of liberated AcOH. The distillate was neutralized with NaOH, concd. *in vacuo* to 6–10 ml., treated with H_2SO_4, extd. with Et_2O, the ext. concd., treated with H_2SO_4 and a 3-fold excess of EtOH, heated on a steam bath, allowed to stand 3 days, and the resulting labelled EtOAc distd. and hydrogenated over Cu-Cr catalyst at 445 atm. and 250° over 29 hrs. The resulting $MeC^{14}H_2OH$ was distd. *in vacuo* from the autoclave into a chilled trap; yield, 50–60%. Its activity was estd. after combustion and conversion to $BaCO_3$. The level of activity obtained is not stated. G. M. Kosolapoff

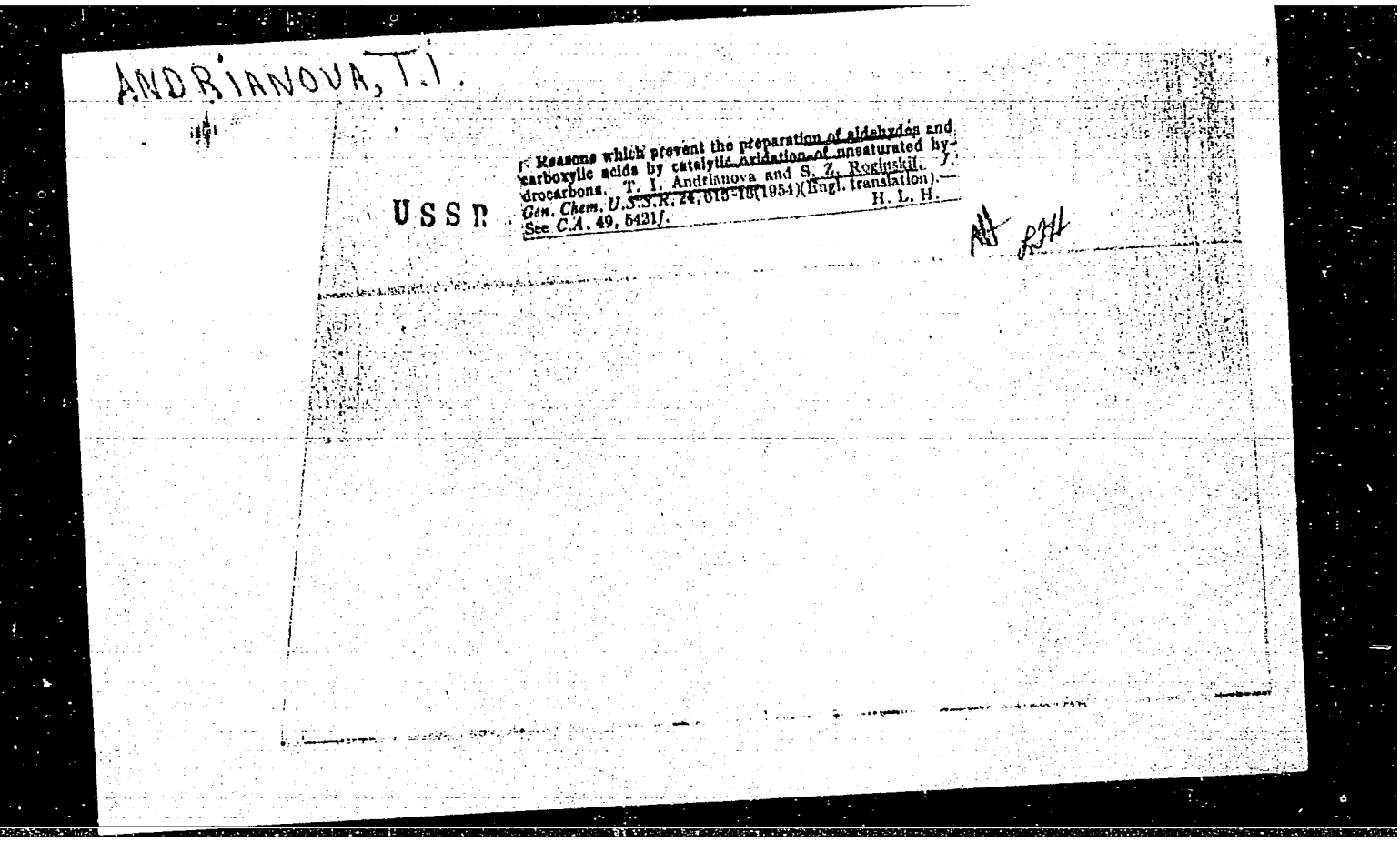
(3) Chem

7-27-54

12301* (The Causes Which Hinder Formation of Aldehydes and Carboxylic Acids by Catalytic Oxidation of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons.) K voprosy o prichinakh, prepiatstvuiashchikh polucheniiu al'degidov i karbonovykh kislot kataliticheskim okisleniem nepredel'nykh uglevodorodov. T. I. Andrianova and S. Z. Roginskii. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 24, no. 4, Apr. 1954, p. 605-610.

Oxidation of propylene by atmospheric O with Ag catalyst and with V_2O_5. Tables. 4 ref.

10-5-54



ANDRIANOVA, T.I.

USSR

Reasons which prevent the preparation of aldehydes and carboxylic acids by catalytic oxidation of unsaturated hydrocarbons. T. I. Andrianova and S. Z. Roginskii. *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* 24, 618-18(1954)(Engl. translation).—*Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 616-18(1954)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 5421*f*. H. L. H.

USSR

Secondary reaction in the catalytic cracking of hydrocarbons by radiochemical methods. A. A. Andreev, T. I. Andrianova, B. V. Klimenok, O. V. [illegible], S. Z. Roginskii, and I. M. Sakharov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 96, 781–4 (1954). Cracking of C_4H_{10} mixed with C^{14} in combination with n-C_4H_{10} on an alu[illegible] catalyst at 520° showed 12.4% decompn for n-C_4H_{10} and [illegible]% for C_4H_8. Radioactive C_3H_8, C_4H_{10}, and C_5H_{12} were formed. C_4H_8 plays only a minor part in the formation of coke. Cracking of tagged C_4H_8 and n-C_4H_{10} showed [illegible]% decomposition for n-C_4H_{10} and 33% for C_4H_8. Radioactivity [illegible] was ascribed to copolymerization of [illegible] with aromatic products of cracking. Cracking of [illegible] at 500° decomposed 58.4% of [illegible]. C_4H_8 was the radioactive product [illegible] yield which indicates intensive [illegible] ing cracking. Coking appears [illegible] sorption and polymerization of olefins [illegible] catalyst. V. S. Bednarskii

ANDRIANOVA, T. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Hydrocarbon cracking

Card 1/2 Pub. 147 - 12/22

Author : Andrianova, T. I.

Title : Cracking of n-octane over an aluminosilicate catalyst

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/11, 2048-2053, Nov 1955

Abstract : The nature of reactions occurring during n-octane cracking over an aluminosilicate contact was investigated by means of a kinetic method and a method of marked atoms. It was found that ethane on aluminum silicate behaves as a low reactive substance. The fraction of the ethane participating in the formation of various secondary products was found to be small, i.e., a greater part of these products is formed as result of n-octane cracking.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Phys. Chem. Moscow

Submitted : February 26, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 147 - 12/22

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/11, 2048-2053, Nov 1955

Abstract : Up to 50% ethylene, for example, is formed from ethane but its total amount in the reaction mixture was found to be small in comparison with other components. The fraction of the ethane participating in coke formation was established at only 1.5%. Ten references: 6 USSR, Eng., and 1 USA (1939-1954). Tables.

4143. INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY REACTIONS IN CRACKING OF HYDROCARBONS, USING C^{14}. Andreev, E.A., Andrianova, T.I., Krylov, O.V. and Sakharov, M.M. (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (Rep. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 21 June 1955, vol. 102, (6), 1119-1122). Iso-octane was cracked at 500°C over an alumina-silica catalyst. In successive experiments radioactive methane, propane and isobutylene were added to the feed and the radioactivity of the reaction products was measured. The results showed that methane plays only a slight part in secondary reactions, while propane and isobutylene react in many ways, which include the destructive alkylation of iso-octane and the hydrogenation of isobutylene. (L).

(3)

USSR/Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26251

Author : S.Z. Roginskiy, T.I. Andriyanova
Title : Study of Redistribution of Hydrogen Among Hydrocarbons with Aluminosilicate Catalyst and Application of Carbon Isotope C^{14}.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, No 8, 2151-2155

Abstract : The redistribution of hydrogen (RH) among C_2H_4 (I) and paraffins C_2H_6 (II), n-C_4H_{10} (III) and n-C_8H_{18} (IV) in presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst in a circulating installation under atmospheric pressure was studied with the application of C^{14}. At the study of the reaction $H_3C - C^{14}H_3 + H_2C = CH_2 \rightleftarrows H_2C = C^{14}H_2 + H_3C - CH_3$ (1), the initial tagged hydrocarbon was II, and at the study of the reactions $H_2C = C^{14}H_2 + n\text{-}C_4H_{10} \rightleftarrows H_3C - C^{14}H_3 + n\text{-}C_4H_8$ (2) and $H_2C = C^{14}H_2 + n\text{-}C_8H_{18} \rightleftarrows H_3C - C^{14}H_3 + n\text{-}C_8H_{16}$ (3), the initial tagged hydrocarbon was I. The RH did not exceed 5.2% computed on the basis of the initial amount of II and did not practically depend on the temperature in the reaction (1) at 405 and 555° in case of mixtures of I and II in nearly equal volumes and the contact duration (τ) having been from 23.6 to 23.8 sec. It was established that II

Card : 1/2

USSR/Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26254

Author : T.I. Andrianova, S.Z. Roginskiy
Title : Study of First Stages of Catalytic Cracking of Paraffins with Aluminosilicate Catalyst Influencing the Process by Little Additions.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 9, 2418-2420

Abstract : The cracking of octane (I) on an aluminosilicate catalyst was studied at 518° and contact durations from 8.5 to 11.1 sec. and in presence of following additions: C_2H_4 (II), C_8H_{16} (III), C_2H_5OH (IV) n-$C_8H_{17}OH$ (V), n-$C_{14}H_{29}OH$ (VI), $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2O$ (VII), C_2H_5I (VIII) and $C_8H_{17}OH$ (IX). Little additions (from 0.1 to 0.3%) of olefins, alcohols and ethers (II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII) noticeably (up to 23 - 37%) increase the transformation degree of I. Greater additions (up to whole values of mol.%) either act more weakly, or decelerate the cracking. Additions of about 0.5% of VIII of IX do not influence the depth of the transformation of I; an increase of the transformation depth of I is observed at the addition of about 4 mol.% of VIII or IX. Halogen acids in concentrations up to 6 mol.% do not

Card : 1/2

Inst Phys Chem, AS USSR

Andrianova, T.I.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis, B-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 452

Author: Andrianova, T. I., and Todes, O. M.

Institution: None

Title: Kinetics of the Catalytic Oxidation of Ethylene on Silver

Original Periodical: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, Vol 30, No 3, 522-531 (with a summary in English)

Abstract: The kinetics of the oxidation of C_2H_4(I) and C_2H_4O (II) by air and nitrogen-oxygen mixtures with 2 Ag catalysts at 250-300° have been investigated. It has been established that the oxidation of II to CO_2 and H_2O proceeds slowly according to the kinetic equation: $-dC_{C_2H_4O}/d\tau = 4 \cdot 10^5 \exp(-21{,}000/RT) \cdot C_{C_2H_4O} C_{O_2}$, while the oxidation of I to II proceeds relatively fast and is accompanied by diffusive complications; the over-all kinetic equation for the second reaction is $-dC_{C_2H_4}/d\tau = 100 \exp(-13{,}000/RT) \sqrt{u} C_{O_2}$, where u is the flow rate. On

Card 1/2 1. AKademiya NAUK SSSR, Institut Fizicheskoy Khimii, Moskva. (Oxidation) (Ethylene)

ANDRIANOVA, T.I.; ROGINSKIY, S.Z.

Alkane conversion on alumino silicate catalyst with aid of C^{14} labeled molecules. Probl. kin. i kat. 9:152-161 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Paraffins) (Catalysts) (Carbon--Isotopes)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3921

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii

Problemy kinetiki i kataliza. [t] 10: Fizika i fiziko-khimiya kataliza (Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis. [vol.] 10: Physics and Physico-Chemistry of Catalysis) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 461 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,600 copies printed.

Eds.: S.Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and O.V. Krylov, Candidate of Chemistry; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: G.A. Astaf'yeva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to physicists and chemists and to the community of scientists in general interested in recent research on the physics and physical chemistry of catalysis.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection were read at the conference on the Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis organized by the Otdel khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Section of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR) and by the Academic Council on the problem of "the scientific bases for the selection of catalysts." The Conference was held at the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR) in Moscow, March 20-25, 1958. Of the great volume of material presented at the conference, only papers not published elsewhere were included in this collection.

III. SOME GENERAL PROBLEMS OF CATALYSIS

IV. ACID - BASE CATALYSIS

ANDRIANOVA, T.I.; BRUNS, B.P.

Decomposition of formic acid and esterification of acetic acid on the KU-2 ion exchange resin in the vapor phase. Kin. i kat. 1 no. 3:440-446 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Formic acid) (Acetic acid) (Catalysts)

S/081/60/000/021/007/018
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 50, # 83985

AUTHORS: Andrianova, T. I., Roginskiy, S. Z.

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of Correspondence Between the Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Acid-Basic Catalyses

PERIODICAL: Probl. kinetiki i kataliza, 1960, Vol. 10, pp. 298-302

TEXT: The authors show that the acid anhydrides of transition elements (Cr_2O_3, V_2O_5) are not superior to acid anhydrides of non-transitional elements in the etherification of the acetic acid and the hydrolysis of the esters. The commercial aluminum silicate catalyst containing at its surface acid centers of great power excels the rest of the investigated acid catalysts in the studied reactions in the gaseous phase. For heterogeneous reactions of the acid type in the liquid phase, the resin КУ-2 (KU-2) considerably excels the aluminum silicate. The decomposition of alcohols, the hydrolysis of esters, and the condensation of carbonyl compounds can be proceeded on acid as well as on basic catalysts, which gives the reason to refer these reactions to the category of the general acid-basic

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S/081/60/000/021/007/018
A005/A001

An Experimental Investigation of Correspondence Between the Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Acid-Basic Catalysis

catalysis. It can be assumed, as some special reactions show, that the conclusion is justified on the far-reaching analogy between the homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyses. Nevertheless, for the practical selection of the catalyst for a definite reaction, some additional demands must be taken into account, in the first place the selectivity.

From the summary of the authors.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

ANDRIANOVA, T.I.

Sorption of organic substances on the KU-2 sulfocation-exchanger. Kin.i kat. 2 no.6:872-876 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Sorption)
(Ion exchange resins)

S/076/61/035/004/007/018
B106/B201

AUTHORS: Markova, Z.A., and Andrianova, T.I.

TITLE: Structure of an aluminosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 809 - 811

TEXT: The authors of the present paper used infrared absorption spectra to clarify the problem as to whether a synthetically produced aluminosilicate catalyst represents a mechanical mixture of aqueous oxides Al_2O_3 and SiO_2, or whether the technique of its preparation may lead to the formation of a new structure with polymorphous replacement of a determined number of Si^{4+} ions by Al^{3+} ions. Synthetically prepared aluminosilicate and the respective initial products were examined for this purpose. SiO_2 gel was prepared from a 15% solution of Na_2SiO_3 by precipitation with 10% hydrochloric acid; Al_2O_3 gel was obtained from a 15% solution of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ by precipitation with 10% ammonia solution. The gels were care-

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Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

fully washed and then divided into two parts. One part was dried, annealed at 500°C, and analyzed, as well as used for producing a mechanical mixture of the two oxides. The second part of gels was, after washing, mixed at determined ratios, and then annealed at 500°C. Aluminosilicate specimens with 10, 20, 30, and 50 percents by weight of Al_2O_3 were obtained in this manner. An MKC-12 (IKS-12) infrared spectrograph was used for the measurements. Results obtained: All of the four examined aluminosilicate specimens gave similar spectrograms. The spectrum of the mechanical mixture of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 was composed additively of the spectra of the two oxides. The spectrum of aluminosilicates, by contrast, was not composed additively of the spectra of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3. The aluminosilicate produced is therefore no mechanical mixture of the two oxides. The spectrograms obtained were also compared with the spectrograms of natural silicates. The aluminosilicate catalyst produced by the authors could thus be shown to have a structure resembling that of montmorillonite: a certain number of Si^{4+} ions is isomorphically replaced by Al^{3+} ions, and,

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Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

at the same time, a small number of Al^{3+} ions appears in AlO_6 octahedrons. As was expected, the spectrum of the mechanical mixture of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 presented a great similarity with the spectrum of caolinite, which, however, due to the crystalline nature of caolinite, exhibits a fine structure, while the spectrum of the mechanical SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 mixture is blurred. The method used in the present investigation is of great interest for the study of technical aluminosilicate catalysts. S.Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, is thanked for interest displayed. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Thomas J. Gray, J. Phys. Chem., 61, 1341, 1957; W. D. Keller, J. H. Spotts, D. Z. Biggs, Analit. Chem., 24, 1253, 1952; J. M. Hunt, D. S. Turner, Analit. Chem., 25, 1169, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii
(Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1959

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S/076/61/035/004/007/018
B106/B201

Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

Fig. 1: Comparison of the spectrum of aluminosilicate with the spectrum of a mechanical mixture:
1) spectrum of Al_2O_3 gel (layer thickness of specimen: 0,20 mg/cm^2);
2) spectrum of SiO_2 gel (0,20 mg/cm^2);
3) spectrum of mechanical mixture 0,20 mg/cm^2 SiO_2+0,20 mg/cm^2 Al_2O_3;
4) aluminosilicate spectrum with 50% Al_2O_3 content. a) % passage.

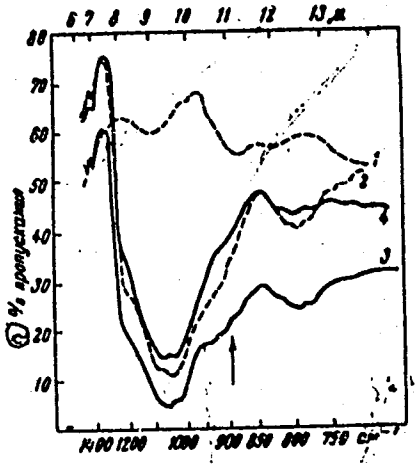

Рис. 1

Card 4/4

ANDRIANOVA, T.I.

Liquid-phase esterification of acetic acid in the presence of KU-2 sulfocationites of various composition. Kin. i kat. 5 no.4: 724-727 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ANDRIANOVA, T.I.

Catalytic activity of the KU-2 cation exchanger as a function of the degree of "cross-linking" in vapor-phase reactions. Kin. i kat. 5 no.5:927-931 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ANDRIANOVA, T. N.

"Experimental Determination of the Heat Capacity of Ethyl Alcohol at High Temperatures and Pressures." Sub 25 May 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951..

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

ANDRIANOVA, T.N.

Experimental investigation of heat capacity of metals. Nauch. dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.1:149-157 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov teplotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Metals) (Heat capacity)

ANDRIANOVA, T.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental determination of the thermal capacity of soils. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.1:82-87 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov teplotekhniki.
(Soils—Thermal properties)

ANDRIANOVA, Tamara Nikolayevna; DZAMPOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; ZUBAREV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; REMIZOV, Serafim Aleksandrovich; VUKALOVICH, M.P., prof., red.; SINEL'NIKOVA, L.N., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in industrial thermodynamics] Sbornik zadach po tekhnicheskoi termodinamike. [By] T.N.Andrianova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 199 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ANDRIANOVA, T.N.; ZUBAREV, V.I., red.

[Throttling of gases and vapors; a lecture] Drosselirovanie gazov i parov; lektsiia. Pod red. V.I.Zubareva. Moskva, Mosk. energeticheskii in-t, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 17:4)

BOROZENETS, A.S.; ANDRIANOVA, T.S.

Vitamins P and C content in the fruits and vegetables grown in the region of Khabarovsk. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:224-230 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khimii (zav. dotsent A.S.Borozenets) Khabarovskogo meditisnskogo instituta.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (VITAMINS--P) (KHABAROVSK--FRUIT)
(KHABAROVSK--VEGETABLES)

ANDRIANOVA, V.A., meditsinskaya sestra (Saratov)

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with an artificial pneumothorax.
Med.sestra 18 no.10:32-37 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (PNEUMOTHORAX)

Andrianova, V. M. and Mikhaylov, K. A.--"Professional skin diseases from use of non-sulfured and sulfured (frezola) L," Nauch. zapiski Gor'k. in-ta dermatologii i venerologii i Kafedry kozhno-venerich. bolezney GGMI im. Kirova, Issue 12, 1948, p. 86-91

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

ANDRIANOVA, V.N.; MATUSSIS, I.I.; NAUMOVA, A.I.

Fluorescein test of capillary permeability and relation of its dynamics to organic vitamin C. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 6:86 June 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Experimental Department (Head -- Prof. I. I. Matusis), Gor'kiy Scientific-Research Dermato-Venereological Institute (Director -- Prof. M. P. Batunin).

ANDRIANOVA, V. N.

"The Importance in Dermatology of an Investigation of the Permeability of Skin Capillaries to a True Solution in the Direction From Tissue to Vascular Channel, and the Nervous Regulation of the Process." Cand Med Sci, Gor'kiy State Medical Inst, imeni S. M. Kirov, Gor'kiy, 1955. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

calcium chloride. The latter was administered for 5 to 10 days; after this, repeated determinations of capillary permeability in the same areas were done. Five minutes after the injection of 10 ml. of a 10% calcium chloride

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101420010-2"

USSR/Pharmacology - Toxicology, Metal Containing Compounds. U-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 13076

solution, capillary permeability from tissues to the vascular bed decreased; the administration of the same doses every day for 5-10 days led to a further decrease in the capillary permeability of the skin. Calcium chloride caused a greater decrease in capillary permeability in patients with dermatoses than in normal subjects. The author believes that calcium chloride, in addition to its influence upon a connective tissue ground substance in capillary walls has an effect upon the nervous system.

Card 2/2

BAYKINA, V.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; MAMIOFF, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; ANDRIANOVA, V.T.; RYBAKOVA, R.K.; NAGORNAYA, T.N.

Counterflow distribution for detecting a new stretptomycin-like antibiotic produced by the LS-1 strain of Str. griseus (Act. stroptomycini). Antibiotiki 7 no.2:112-117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCES)

ANDRIANOVA, Ye.I., vrach

Function of the optic analyser in endemic goiter patients.
Oft.zhur. 14 no.5:311-312 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (direktor - prof.A.M.Rodigina) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GOITER) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

ANDRIANOVA, Ye.I.

Changes in corneal sensitivity in patients with thyrotoxicosis. Oft. Zhur. 16 no.8:473-476 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz L'vovskogo oblastnogo protivozobnogo dispansera (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor, doktor med.nauk A.M.Rodigina).
(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES) (CORNEA)

ANDRIANOVA, Z.S.; KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; LEVSHIN, A.L.; NEYGAUZ, M.G.

[Surface Love waves] Poverkhnostnye volny Liava. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 107 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ANDRIANOVA-PERETS, V. P.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Ancient literature

Card 1/1 : Pub. 124 - 28/38

Authors : Andrianova-Perets, V. P., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR

Title : Problems of studying ancient Russian literature

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 8, 99-101, Aug 1954

Abstract : Minutes of a meeting held on May 23, 1954 at the Institute of Russian Literature of the Acad. of Sc. USSR, in which various problems of studying ancient Russian literature were discussed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

ANDRIANOVSKAYA, K.N.

Genetic sequence in the formation of microstructures in anhydrite and gypsum rocks illustrated by the Inder salt dome. Mat. VSEGEI Litol. no.1:100-115 '56. (MIRA 11:2)
(Kazakhstan--Gypsum)

V

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26991.

Author : Yu. A. Andrianovskaya.
Inst :
Title : Changes in the Secretory Activity of the Stomach Associated With Experimentally Induced Tuberculosis in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Patol. fiziologiya i eksperim. terapiya, 1957, 1, No 1, No 4, 50-51.

Abstract: When dogs with small Pavlov's pouches were infected with tuberculosis, as early as the third day an increase was seen in secretion of gastric juice when meat was given, which reached a maximum on the eleventh to the thirteenth day without alteration in

Card : 1/2

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ANDRIANOVSKIY, A.F., assistent

Diverticula of the stomach. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:36-39 S-O '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. 2-ya kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. D.Ye. Gol'dshteyn) Kazanskogo Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina.
(STOMACH—DISEASES)

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KONEV, V.N.; NESTEROV, A.F.; ANDRIANOVSKIY, B.P.; GLAZKOVA, I.P.

Investigating the oxidation of metals in sulfur containing atmospheres. Issl. po zharoprochn. splav. 10:239-246 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AT4013959 S/2659/63/010/000/0239/0246

AUTHOR: Arkharov, V. I.; Konev, V. N.; Nesterov, A. F.; Andrianovskiy, B. P.; Glazkova, I. P.

TITLE: Investigation of metal oxidation in sulfur-saturated air

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 239-246

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, sulfur, titanium chromium, maganese, cobalt iron, nickel, metal oxidation, transition element

ABSTRACT: The presence of sulfur in the air frequently leads to acceleration of the oxidation rate, and sometimes to dangerous accidents. The present paper describes the results of investigating the oxidation of Ti, Cr, Mn, Co, Fe and Ni in air containing two chemically active components: oxygen and sulfur. For this group of metals the importance of sulfur in oxidation increases from titanium to nickel. This is explained by the fact that the sulfur activity rises and the oxygen activity drops. The percentage of sulfur in the oxidation scale increases from 0.004% for titanium to complete sulfuration of all the nickel under the layer of NiO. This explains the brittleness of nickel during heat treatment in sulfur-containing media. The process of metal oxidation in sulfur-oxygen media corrobo-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6017200 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A033/A033

AUTHOR: Andriashin, A. V.; Gerasimov, B. Ya.; Yekatov, A. B.; Ivchenko, V. Ye.; Menshkov, N. V.; Smirnov, V. I.; Chernukhin, V. L.

TITLE: Multidimensional analyzer with preliminary processing of the information and with combined-type memory

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A317

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 147-159

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, slow neutron, neutron spectrum, angular distribution, ferrite core memory, magnetic recording tape, computer component, NEUTRON ENERGY DISTRIBUTION

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a multidimensional analyzer, intended for the investigation of energy and angular distributions of slow neutrons. The recording unit of the analyzer consists of a ferrite-core memory and a magnetic-tape of 6.25 mm width with four-track recording. The combination of integrating and non-integrating memory devices makes it possible to construct a flexible memory system having large capacity as well as permitting the exercise of control over the course of the experiment, preliminary adjustments, preliminary processing of information, etc. The analyzer consists of the following fundamental units, constructed entirely of semiconductor and magnetic elements: a) input unit; b) ferrite-core memory; c) magnetic-tape memory; d) equalizing unit (intermediate ferrite memory); e) unit for insertion and processing

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ACC NR: AR6017200

of data. Depending on the chosen operating conditions, the functional connection between the blocks is changed by means of switches. The analyzer is constructed in the form of four individual racks with individual power supplies and control panels. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 2/2

L 18109-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3004107 S/0070/63/008/004/0684/0686

AUTHORS: Andriashin, V. K.; Boytsov, Yu. P.; Baltushkina, N. V.; Mitrofanov, V.V.

TITLE: Growth of fine layers of Ge on Ge seed crystals by the "closed-tube" method (p-type Ge)

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 684-686

TOPIC TAGS: seed crystal, closed tube, Ge, specific resistance, I, cube, octahedron, parasitic crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors used the closed-tube method described by J. Marinace (Illinois Biol. Monogr. J., 7, 248-255, 1960) to obtain "epitaxial films" of Ge. The seed crystals were plates of p-type Ge with specific resistance of 0.001 ohm/cm. They were about 500 μ thick and 10-20 mm in diameter and were cut parallel to the (111) and (001) faces. Before being placed in the tube, they were etched in SR-4, washed in distilled water, and dried. The tube was filled with iodine. After growth of the Ge, the seed crystal with its layer of Ge was examined morphologically, after which a thin section was made, and a plate cut for measurements of electrical-physical properties. The studies showed the

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L 18109-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004107

seed crystal to be covered with simple cubic and octahedral forms. The rate of growth in the [111] direction proved to be 2.5 times that along [001], being approximately 10 μ/hr in the first direction, 4 μ/hr in the second. This rate depends on amount of I in the tube, orientation of the seed crystal, surface area of the Ge source, temperature of the zone, position in the tube, appearance of parasitic crystals, and some other factors, but the relative importance of these was not studied. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Aug62 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ANDRIASOV, A.N.

Effect of various protein contents in food on conditioned reflex activity in rats. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 2 no. 1:113-125 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Laboratory of Pathological Physiology of the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

[redacted]

Dissertation: "Effect of a Different Protein Content in Food on Conditioned Reflex Activity of Animals." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 25 May 54.
Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 13 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

ANDRIASOV, A.N.; MAKARYCHEV, A.I.

Role of nutritional proteins in the functional state of the higher segments of the central nervous system; review of literature. Vop. pit. 16 no.5:8-18 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz laboratprii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. A.I. Makarychev) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous activity, eff. of nutritional proteins, review (Rus))
(PROTEINS, effects,
dietary, on higher nervous activity, review (Rus))

ANDRIASOV, A.N.

Thirteenth session of the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R. Vop.pit. 18 no.4:82-93 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(NUTRITION--CONGRESSES)

ANDRIASOV, A.N.

Selection of the method for higher nervous activity function tests under various nutritional conditions. Zhur.ob.biol. 20 no.2:63-68 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz laboratorii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. A.I.Makarychev) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(DIETS, effects,
on higher nerv. activity (Rus))
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
higher nerv. activity, eff. of diets (Rus))

ANDRIASOV, A.N. (Moskva)

Symposium on methods of studying the nutrition and health of the population. Vest. AMN SSSR. 18 no.10:91-94 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ANDRIASOV, A.N., kand. med. nauk

Symposium on the methods used in studying the nutrition and health of the population. Vop. pit. 23 no.1:90-94 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

ANDRIASOV, Mikhail

"He is mine, all mine..." Voen. znan. 42 no.1:18-19 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

ANDRIASOV, R.S.

L.S. Leibenzon, the creator of the material balance equation.
Trudy MNI no.16:14-22 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

ANDRIASOV, R.S.

Determining the average reservoir pressure. Trudy MNI no.16: 58-69 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1502

Murav'yev, Ivan Mikhaylovich, Ruben Samsonovich Andriasov, Shamil' Kashafovich Gimatudinov, Galina Leonidovna Govorova, and Vladimir Tikhonovich Polozkov.

Razrabotka i ekspluatatsiya neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy (Development and Exploitation of Oil and Gas Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 495 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Yu. P. Borisov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: I.M. Murav'yev, Professor; Exec. Ed.: Z.A. Savina; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a textbook for students in engineering, economic and geological-surveying subjects in petroleum institutes, and may be used by the engineering and technical personnel in oil fields.

COVERAGE: The authors survey modern scientific concepts of the physics of formations, the theory of petroleum, gas and gas-condensate field development, and the technology of oil and gas production. They review the methods of planning the development of oil and gas fields, the maintenance of formation pressures and secondary oil-recovery methods, the modern state and techniques of oil and gas wells exploitation and maintenance, as well as the gathering of oil and gas

Card 1/12

11(0)

AUTHOR: Andriasov, R.S. and Orlov, V.S.

SOV/93-58-11-9/15

TITLE: Determining the Effective Depth of Bullet Penetration in Oilwell Perforations (Otsenka effektivnoy glubiny proniknoveniya puli v plast pri perforatsii skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 49-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In formulas the hydrodynamic imperfection of wells is presented by the coefficient s or by the reduced radius of the well. The equation for the reduced radius is $r_{s\ pr} = r_s e^{-s}$, where $r_{s\ pr}$ is the reduced radius of the well, r_s - the radius of the bit, e - the base of the natural logarithms; $s = s_1 + s_2$; s_1 is the coefficient of well imperfection owing to the degree of opening and s_2 - the coefficient of well imperfection owing to the method of opening. According to V.I. Shchurov [Ref 1] the coefficients s_1 and s_2 can be determined with the aid of given values for the following characteristics: $\delta = \frac{b}{h}$, $\ell = \frac{\ell'}{D}$, $a = \frac{d}{D}$, and nD, $a = \frac{h}{D}$, where b is the opened capacity of the formation, h - the effective capacity of the formation, ℓ' - bullet penetration

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depth in the rock, D - the diameter of the bit, d - the diameter of the casing perforation equalling the diameter of the bullet, and n - the number of shots per meter of opened formation capacity. By this method the reduced radius of the well is obtained from hydrodynamic data [Ref 2, 3, 7, 8] and the coefficient of additional resistance to oil inflow is presented by the formula $s = \frac{r_s}{r_{s\,pr}}$,

where r_s is the radius of the bit. The effective (h) and opened (b) capacities of the formation are determined from geological and geophysical data and the s_1 and s_2 coefficients of well imperfection are determined with the aid of Shchurov's graphs according to which $s_2 = s - s_1$. Having the bottom hole data (n, D, d) and the value of s_2 it is possible by the analysis of Shchurov's graphs to obtain $s_2 = s_2 (nD)$, as well as the relationship $s_2 = s_2 (\ell)$ which is parametrically tied in with nD and a. Having the values of s_2, nD, and a it is possible to determine the value of ℓ and consequently the effective depth of the bullet's penetration in the rock. In the Temporary Instruction [Ref 5] the curves were plotted at ℓ = 0, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, and 1.0. Therefore, the s_2 must be determined graphically at several values of ℓ and the relationship between s_2 and ℓ plotted as in Fig. 1. The graphs in Fig. 1 are often difficult to plot and to facilitate the calculation of ℓ the authors developed the analytic equation $s_2 = s_2 (nD, a, \ell)$ on the basis of Shchurov's graphs, and expressed

the relationship between s_2 and ℓ as follows:

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{nD\ [0.413a - 1.038\ a^2 + A]} - (99a^2 - 14a + 1.51)\ell \text{ , where}$$

$A = 0.913a^{0.448}\ \ell^{0.378a^{-0.263}}$. The authors determined the value of ℓ (Table 1) for six wells of the Zhirnoye Oilfield with the aid of this formula and with initial data from the VNII Institute. Similarly they determined the minimum effective bullet penetration depth (Table 2) for the Romashkino Oilfield employing initial data obtained by Svishchev and Mikitko [Ref 6]. This formula can also be applied to fracturing by means of torpedoes and to the evaluation of the fracturing process. The accuracy of the results will depend largely on the correct determination of the number of perforations per running meter of opened formation, on the correct determination of the diameter of the bit, and on the density of the perforations. It is concluded that the accumulation of data on the effective penetration depth of the bullet in the reservoir rock will help oil workers in solving many practical problems. There are 2 tables, 1 figure, and 10 Soviet references.

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AUTHOR: Andriasyan, E. S.—Andriasian, E. S. 26 B

ORG: Department of Normal Physiology, Medical Institute, Yerevan (Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Role of the cerebellum in the regulation of the content of formed elements in the blood 22

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TOPIC TAGS: cerebellum, blood, hemoglobin, dog, bone marrow, hematopoiesis

ABSTRACT: After the cerebellum had been extirpated in dogs 4-5 months old, a decrease in the number of erythrocytes by 30-50% took place in their blood within 2-6 days. The content of hemoglobin in the blood decreased by 20-30% during this period. The number of erythrocytes then increased, undergoing phasic changes and reaching a relatively stable level slightly above normal 18-25 days after the operation. The hemoglobin level changed similarly, reaching a relatively stable level that was slightly below normal. The leukocyte count increased and the leukocyte formula shifted to the left because of an increase in the number of metamyelocytes and neutrophils with rod-shaped nuclei. Basophils disappeared from the peripheral blood, while the number of lympho-

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cytes and eosinophils decreased. At the time of the maximum decrease in the erythrocyte count and hemoglobin content, reticulocytes disappeared from the peripheral blood and their number in the bone marrow was reduced. A specific characteristic of the blood of dogs without a cerebellum was the instability of the content of formed elements and hemoglobin as compared with normal dogs. Within 30-35 days after the operation the indices for all formed elements reached values which were close to, but slightly below normal. In the bone marrow of operated dogs the content of young forms of granulocytes increased and basophilic and polychromatophilic erythroblasts became predominant, while the number of oxyphilic erythroblasts and normoblasts decreased. Changes in the structure of formed elements both in the blood and the bone marrow were observed. The results obtained showed that removal of the cerebellum brought about significant disturbances in the functioning of the blood formation system and that restoration of blood formation to a relatively normal level occurred no earlier than 3-4 months after the operation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

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